

ENCOURAGEMENTS,

For such as shall have intention

to bee Vnder-takers in the new plantation
of *CAPE BRITON*, now *New Galloway*
in AMERICA,

BY MEE

LOCHINVAR.

*Non nobis nati sumus; aliquid parentes, aliquid
Patria, aliquid cognati postulant.*



E D I N B U R G H,

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TO THE RIGHT VVORSHIPFVLL SIR WILLIAM ALEXANDER

of Menstrie Knight,

*Master of Requestes for Scotland,
and Lieutenant Generall to his
Majestie in the Kingdome
of NEW SCOTLAND.*

AND

*TO THE REMNANT THE NOBLE-
MEN, AND KNIGHTS BARO-
nets in Scotland, Vnder-takers
in the plantations of New Scot-
land in AMERICA.*



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TO THE ADVENTURERS, FAVOR-

ders, and well-willers of
the enterprise for the inhabiting,
and planting in Cape Briton, now
New Galloway in America.

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GEntle Reader,
It hath beene the policie univerſall, from the creation of the World vnto this time, of all civile States, the repleniſhing of the World with Colonies of their owne ſubjects. Adam and Eva did firſt beginne this pleafant worke to plant the Earth to ſucceeding posteritie. Noah, and his familie began againe the ſecond plantation. And the conuulfion of tongues at Babel, made diuision of States, ſcattering as manie Colonies of ver the face of the Earth after the Flood, as there was diuerſitie of Languages: and their ſeede as it ſtill increaſed, hath ſtill planted new Countries, one after another; and ſo the Worlde to that eſtate whereinto it is.

*That the planting of Countries, and civilizing barbarous and
inhumane Nations, hath ever beeene the worke of the greatest
Princes of the Earth, their ever-living actions hath testified ;
wherewith are filled both the records of divine Trueth, and the
monuments of humane state ; and whose heroicke actions (wee*

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must not thinke) hath beene undertaken vpon triviall motives, when as by that, they did aswell inflarge the limites of their Dominions, and enriche the revenues of their estates ; as bridle sedition at home, and settle securitie against their enemies abroad.

These preceeding praise-worthie Fathers, and their memorable of-spring were diligent to plant, that yet vnpanted to their after-livers ; wherein shined those worthie Founders of the great Monarchies and their virtues : the Hebrues, the Lacedemonians, Gothes, Græcians, Romanes, and the rest from time to time in their severall ages.

But to leaue these remote times, let vs take a view within these 60. yeeres of the discoveries, and plantations in America, by the English, the French, the Spainard, the Portugale ; by whose industrious paines are made knowne unto vs alreadie their, so hudge tracts, kingdomes, and territories, peopled and vnpeopled, as vpon the hither side for the space of 5000. leagues at the least, and for 3000. more on the backe side in the South Sea.

Manie discourses of the discoueries which hath beene there effected within these few yeeres are made of worthie Personages : such as Columbus, Cortez, Pitzora, Soto, Magellanes, and manie others, who to the wonder of all ages hath successivelie secondeone another in those partes.

Whole Decads are filled with discoveries there, and volumes with their actions of plantation : There wee see the renowned Drake, and memorable Candisch twise about the round circumference of the whole Earth. Virginia to perpetrat the memorie of her honourable Knight S^r Walter Ralegh, Amadas, Arthur, Whyte, Grenuile, and Lane her first discoverers, and worthie Governours in her plantations. S^r Iohn Haukins in his Guinea. Iohn de Verrazano a Florentine, Iohn Rinault, Rene Landoniere, Dominique Gorgues in their Florida. The noble Cortez, and the other Spainards, and Portugalls in their golden Mynes of the 15. Provinces of new Mexico, Nueua Gallicia, Nueua Hispanna, Nueua Biscaia, Cibola, Quivivra, and to the Gulfe of California on the back side of America. The famous

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mous Cabot, Frobisher, Davis, whose memories shall never die in the North-west parts: and many innumerable moe Worthies, whom all after-ages shall eternize for their vertues, whose actions I leave to bee searched as they are registered in the monuments of their praiseworthy proceedings.

The shining brightnesse of these (Gentle Reader) and such others, hath so beamed a path way to all posteritie for imitation; as that the basest minde that is, may bee induced to follow their foot-stappes. And for my selfe, hauing from the source of that ever and over-flowing fountaine, that was still a running to all, from our late Soveraigne of never-dying memorie King IAMES obtained a Patent of Cape Briton, which now, by his Royall direction is intituled New Galloway in America: I haue resolved to follow the troden way of these others, whose happie successe are so plainlie scene in such honorable designes.

And since I doe propone to my selfe the same ends, which are first for the glorie of my great and mightie GOD; next the service of his M. my dread Soveraigne, and my native Countrie; and last the particular weale, and vtilitie of my selfe, and such as shall be generouſlie disposed adventurers with mee: Why shall it bee lawfull for others, and not for mee: and not as possible and as commodious for mee, as vnto others of my qualitie?

The chiefe (then) and the farthest poynt that my intention shall seeke to arrive at; shall bee to remove that vnbelief, which is ſo grounded in the mindes of men, to discredite most noble and profitable endevoures with diſtruct: and, firſt, to ſhake off their colourable pretences of ignorance, and then, if they will not be perſwaded to make their ſelfe-willes inexcusable; I ſhall make manifest the worthineſſe of the caufe to the mindes of ſuch as are deſirous to bee ſettled in a certaintie. As for my ſelfe, I doe giue truſt to the relations of ſuch, whose wiſdomes (I know) are not ſo ſhallow, as eaſilie bee deceiued of others; nor conſciences ſo wretched, as by pretences to deceiue others; and having the perſonall tryall of ſo honourable and ſufficient reporters, our owne Countrie-men, this naked contemplation, and idle knowledge can

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*not content mee: but knowing that the chiefe commendation of
virtue consisteth in action, I haue resolved a practise, and to trace
the footsteppes of those heroicke fore-runners, whose honourable
actions shall ever live vpon Earth; whiles their Soules live in glo-
rie in the Heavens, and shall increase heere, and multiplie; as their
bodies in the grave shall putrifie.*

*The inducements which hath encouraged mee to this enterprise,
and to spend my time, and best abilities in these adventures, I
shall heere sette brieflie downe without any inlargment of made
wordes, but in single speach, as best beseeming a simple meaning;
Intreating thee (Courteous Reader) that thou would with an
affectioned mind consider these my subsequent motives, where-
with I haue beene induced my selfe: ponder aright my endes: and
then but weigh my willing and free Offers, which I doe make
for the weale and furtherance of so worthie a Worke. Wee are
not borne to our selues: but to help each others, and our abilities
and meanes are not much vnlike at the first houre of our birth,
and the last minute of our death: and it is our deedes good or bad
that all of vs haue to carrie vs to Heaven or Hell after this life.*

*While wee are therefore heere, let vs imitate the vertues, and glo-
ries of our Predecessours, that heereafter worthilie wee may bee
remembred as their Successours,*

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THE MOTIVES,

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and may happilie encourage such as
haue intention to bee Vnder-ta-
kers with Mee in the plantation
of New GALLOWAY in
A M E R I C A .

MOTIVE I.



S the chiefe and primarie end of mans cre- *The first*
ation is the Worhippe of GOD; so shall *motice*.

the first, and speciall motive of my procee-
ding be the advancement of his Glorie, and
that by the propagation of the Gospell of

IESVS CHRIST amongst an Heathen

people, where Christianitie hath not beene knowne, nor
the worshippe of the true GOD. Where can bee fe-
lected a more excellent subiect, than to cast downe the Altars
of Devills, and to raise vp the Altar of *CHRIST*: to
forbidde the Sacrifice of men, that they may offer vp
the Sacrifices of contrite Spirites.

Is it not a determined Trueth, that the Gospell of *Ie-*
sus Christ shoulde bee preached to all the Worlde (*Heaven*
and Earth shall passe away, but GODS Worde shall not passe
away.) And is it not as certaine a Conclusion amongst all
the Divines, that these are the latter Dayes, wherein we
live, well knowne by the signes that were to come before,
sette downe by God himselfe in his sacred Worde, and
for the most part alreadie manifested? And hath not Gods

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all-seeing Providence begunne as first by discoverie, and next by plantation of so hudge and so waste a tract, more commonlie, than properlie called the New Worlde; vnowne but within this 60. yeeres, except by a glimpse, to make appeare the progreffe of his divine Providence, how hee will haue the feede of his worke to be sowne amongt them; Then doth it not belonge vnto vs to prosecute his worke; and as by merchandizing and trade wee buy at them the pearles of the Earth; wee ought to communicate vnto them the pearles of Heaven.

The time hath never beene so apparent as now, vnder our most gratiouse and Soveraigne Lord, King *CHARLES*, whose generous and gratiouse goodwill by encouragement to the same, hath manifested the same fince hee receaved the Crowne, to bee the selected instrument to atchieue it.

Then shoulde not that Heroicke, and illustrious disposition in Him, whom wee see so prompt to bee still in action, both incite, and invite to so noble desigues all such as would shunne the imputation of idlenesse to imitate His foot-steppes.

Is it vnlawfull for vs to come to them? No; it is the duetie of Christianitie in vs, to behold the imprinted foot-steppes of GODS glorie in everie Region vnder Heaven; and to them, againt the Law of Nations, to violate a peaceable Stranger, or to deny vs harbour.

Is it vnlawfull for vs to trade with them? No, vntesse *Salomon* shoulde bee condemned of fending for Golde to *Ophir*; *Abraham* for making a league with *Abimelech*; and all Christendome for having commerce with *Turkes*, and miscreants.

Nor neither is it vnlawfull that wee posseſſe part of their Lands, and dwell with them, and defend our selves from them, because there is no other moderate, and mixt course, to bring them to conversion, but by daylie conuerſation, where wee may ſee the Life, and learne the Languages

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guages each of others: and because there is rowme sufficient in the Land, (as *Sichem* said) for them, and vs; the extent of an 100. myles beeinge scarce peopled with 500 inhabitants: and chiefflie because (as *Pharaoh* gaue *Goshen*, to *Israel*, ere *Ephron* sold his caue to *Abraham*) they have folde to our people their Lands for copper (which they more esteeme of, than money) to inherite and inhabite: as *Paspehay* and *Powhatan*, two [of] there greatest Kinges to these our Colonies in *Virginia*; and chiefflie (as it is written by Captaine *John Smith*, a worthie actour in the busynesse) when Captaine *Newport* was desired by *Powhatan* at *Worowocomaco*, to come from *James* towne in *Virginia*, where hee was, as a place vnwholefome, and to take possession of another whole Kingdome, which hee gave vnto him.

If any ferupulous conscience will impute, that yet wee can posseffe no further limites, than was allotted by composition, and that fortitude without justice, is but the firebrand of iniquitie. Let him know that *Plato* defineth it to bee no injustice, to take a sword out of the hand of a madde man. And Saint *Augustine* hath allowed, for a lawfull offensiuе warre that revengeth injuries, and wherein the whole Divines in *Europe*, although contraverting farre in other things, yet in this they all agree, that it is lawfull. That the Church of *Rome* allowe it. The *Spaniard*, and *Portugalles* large and ample territories and kingdomes in the 15. Provinces of *Mexico*, *Nueva Hispana*, *Nueva Gallicia*, &c. beare witnesse. And for the Church of *England*, their *Bermudos*, *Virginian* and *New England* conqueſſe and colonies affirme it. And the Church of *Geneva* in the yeere 1555. determined in a Synode (where *Calvin* was president) to send *Peter Rochier*, and *William Quadrigarius*, vnder a French Captaine to *Braſilia*, althogh they were supplanted by the Cardinall of *Lorraine*, and the treacherie of their false Captaine.

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When therefore it is so sweete a smelling Sacrifice to propagate the name of *Iesus Christ*: if wee haue any graine of faith or zeale in Religion, let vs seeke to convert these poore Savages to knowe *Christ*, and humanitie. Let Religion bee the first aime of our hopes, and other thinges shall bee cast vnto vs. Our Names shall bee registred to posteritie with a glorious Title; These are the men whom GOD hath raised to augment the state of their Countrie, and to propagate the Gospell of *Iesus Christ*.

The same GOD that hath ordained three Kingdomes vnder the Scepter of our gratiouse King *CHARLES*, will not bee wanting to adde a fourth, if wee would dissolve that frostie ycieneſſe which chilleth our zeale, and maketh vs cold in the action.



MOTIVE II.

*The second
motive.*

AND next to the Worhippe of my GOD, is the service of my Prince, and native Countrie: which is the fecond end that I haue propounded vnto my selfe, by inlarging these Dominions whereof I am a Subject: a duetie moſte proper to all the true and loyall Lieges, whensoever by ſo lawfull and eafe meanes it may bee attiſhēd.

What is ſo truelie futable with honour and honestie, as to gaine to our native Mother-Countrie a Kingdome to attend her? Wherein can the taste of true vertue, and magnanimitie bee more sweete and pleafant than in plāning, and building a foundation for thy posteritie; gotte from the rude earth by Gods bleffing, and thine owne induſtrie, without prejudice to any? What more condu-

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cing to that mysticall bodie politicke, whereof thou art a member, than for to finde imployment for thoſe that are idle, because they knowe not what to doe? Posteritie ſhall remember thee for it, and remembring, ever honour that remembrance with praife.

Consider what was the beginnings, and endinges of the Monarchies of the *Chaldeans*, the *Perſians*, the *Gracians* and the *Romans*, but this one rule: what was it they would not doe for the Common-wealthe or there mother Citie? for example: *Rome*, what made her ſuch a Monarcheffe, but only the adventures of her youthe, not in ryots at home, but in dangers abroad? and their justice, and judgment, out of their own experience when they grewe aged. What was their ruine and hurt, but this: their exceſſe of idleneffe, want of experience, hypocriticall ſeeming goodneſſe, & growing onlie formall Temporifts; ſo that what their Predeceſſours gotte in many yeeres, they loſt in few dayes: theſe by their paines and laboures became Lordes of the Worlde, they by their eafe and vyces became ſlaves to their ſervants.

Then, who would live at home idle (or think in him ſelfe any worth to live) onlie to eate, drinke, and ſleepe, and ſo to die? or by conſuming that careleſſlie, which their predeceſſours hath got worthilie? or by vſing that miſerablie, that maintained vertue honeſtlie? or, for beeing deſcended noblie, pyne with the vaine vaunt of Kinred in penurie? or (to maintaine a fillie ſhow of braverie) toyle out the heart, foule, and time baſelie, by ſhiftes, trickes, cardes, or dyce? or by relating newes of others actions, ſharke heere or there for a Dinner or Supper? deceiving his friends by faire promises and diſſimulation, in borrowing where hee never intendeth to pay? offendig the Lawes, ſurfeting with exceſſe, burthening his Countrye, abuſing himſelfe, deſpairing in want, and then couſening his kinred? although it is ſeene what honoures

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the World hath yet, and what affluence of all things; for such as will seeke, and worthilie deferue them. Heere were courses for Gentle-men, (and such as would bee so reputed) more futing their qualities, than begging from their Princes generous disposition the labours of his other subiects.

It woulde bee a Historie of a large volume to recite the adventures of the *Spaniards* and *Portugalles*, their constant resolutions, with such incomparable honour, so farre beyond beliefe in their discoveries, and plantations, as may well condemne vs of too much imbecillitie, floth, and negligence. And yet the authours of these new inventions were helde as ridiculous at that time: as now are others that doe but seeke to imitate their vnparralleld vertues.

And though wee see daylie their mountaines of wealth (sprung from the plants of their generous indevoures) yet is our incredulitie, and vntowardnesse such, and so great, that either ignorantlie wee beleewe nothing; or so curiositie contest, to prevent wee know not what future events; that so wee either neglect, or oppresse, or discourage both our selves, and others, that might both as easilie and would as willinglie attempt and embrace the like.

Who feeth not, what is the greatest good of the *Spaniard*, but these newe conclusions, in searching these vnowne partes of this vknowne Worlde: by which meanes hee diveth even into the verie secretes of all his Neighbourous, and the most part of the Worlde.

And when the *Portugalles* and *Spaniards* had found the East and West *Indies*, how manie did condemne themselves that did not accept of that honest offer of noble *Columbus*, who vpon the neglect of *England*, to whom it was first offered; brought them to it: perswading themselves the Worlde had no such places, as they had found: and yet ever since wee finde, they still haue found newe

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Lands, newe Nations, new trades, and still daylie doe finde, both in *Asia*, *Africa*, *Terra incognita*, and *America*: so that their is neither Souldiour, nor Mechanicke from the Lord, to the begger, but these parts affoord them all employment, and discharge their native Soyle of so manie thoufands of all sorts, that else by their floath, prye and imperfections, woulde longe ere this haue troubled their neigboures, or haue eaten the prye of *Spaine* it selfe.

And seeing further, for all they have, they ceafe not still to search for that, which yet they neither haue, nor knowe not: it is strange that wee shoulde bee fo dull, as not maintaine that which wee haue, and pursue that which wee knowe.

I am sure that manie would take it in an evill part to be abridged of the titles and honours of their predeceſſours: when if but truelie they would judge themselves: looke howe inferiour they are to their noble vertues, fo much they are vnworthie of their honours, and livings: which never were ordained for showes and shadowes, to maintaine idleneſſe and floath, but to make them more able to abound in honour by heroicall deedes of action, judgement, pietie and vertue.

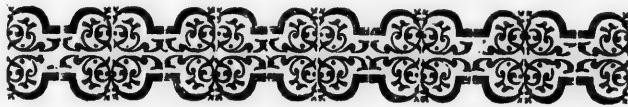
What was it they would not doe both in purse and perfon for the good of the Common-weale? and may not this bee a motive for vs to fet out ſuch as may bee ſpared of our kindred in ſuch generous deſignes. Religion aboue all things ſhould move (eſpeciallie the Cleargie) if wee were religious, to ſhowe our faith by our workes, in converting theſe poore favages to the knowledge of GOD. Honour might move the Gentrie, valiant and induſtrious; the hope and aſſurance of wealth, all: if wee were ſuch, as wee would ſeeme, and deſire to bee accompted.

Or bee wee fo farre inferiour to other Nations, or our Spirites fo farre dejected from our ancient Predeceſſoures

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or our minds so vpon spoyle, pyracie, or other villanie, as to serve the *Portugale, Spaniard, Dutch, French, or Turk*, (as to the great hurte of *Europe* too manie doe) rather than our GOD, our King, our Countrie, and our selves? excusing our idlenesse, and our base complaints by want of imployment? when heere is such choyce of all fortes, and for all degrees in this plantation.

So let these answere such questionlesse questions, that keepe vs backe from imitating the worthiness of their brave spirits, that advanced themselfes from poore Soul-diers, to great Captaines, their posteritie to great Lords, their King to bee one of the greatest Potentates on Earth, and the fruits of their labours, his greatest glorie, power, riches and renowne.



MOTIVE III.

*The third
motive.*

AND as I haue spoken of two principall causes that hath induced me; The third of my ends may happilie bee no leſſe forcible to encourage all ſuch, whose education, ſpirits and judgments, wants but onlie the purſe to prosecute the ſame with mee, and that is the private and particulaſe gaine, that may bee got by ſo lawfull and eaſie meanes: wherof it is more than admirable, that ſuch ſhould either bee ſo wilfullie ignorant, or ſo negligently careleſſe as not to be moved to imbrace, and ſpeciallie, ſuch imployment as may ſearch out commodities, to live happilie, plentifullie, and at eaſe.

Ought not everie man to regard, aſwell to inlarge his patrimonie, as that hee bee not chargeable to others, fo
farre

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farre as hee may by his vertue and industrie, in a lawfull and honest manner attaine vnto. Is not a lawfull search for such commodities, to bee preferred to an idle floathfulnesse? and an honorable policie in a lawfull plantation abroad, before vnlawfull monopolies, and wrangling suites of Law, by neighbour against neighbour at home, impoverishing thy selfe, and thy native Countrie, whereof thou oughtest to bee a more profitable member?

May not the fortunate successe of the plantation of *Ireland*, so fresh and recent to all, whence so great commodities are brought both to *England* and *Scotland*, and whereby the Countrie it selfe is enriched, and wee so benefited, bee inticements to induce vs to the like. The venturous, and generous Spirites of resolute Gentlemen, vnder-takers of this plantation, haue raised their fortunes worthie of honour; and by his Majesties favour, their vertues rewarded with the titles of Earles, Vice-Countes Lords, Barronets, and Knights, according to their qualities, and his Majesties pleasure. The meaner sort, such as artifanies, labourers of the ground, the greater part whereof, were knowne to haue scarce a competent meanes to defraye the charges of their passage thither, now promoted to bee Gentlemen, and of great meaneſs. And why may not time produce as great effects to vertue, in others who shall follow her pathes with resolution: where as good occasions are offered, in a climate more temperate, a Soyle more fertile, and farre exceeding in greater commoſies?

And laſt, to ſhake off the diſculties, and impedimentes that may bee objected: as the dangerousneſſe of Sea, the barrenneſſe of the Soyle, and the vnwholesome-neſſe of the climate; all which diſcouragements might affonife ſome with feare, and to thinke our expenſies, and paines vnprofitable; when as our endes ſhall bee vn-

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possible. I haue therefore heere taken a view that you may generallie knowe and learne, what the Countrie is, and her commodities : the temperature of the climate : nature of the natives : and the easineffe of the paflage ; all which I shall briefly runne over ; only to remove from before your feete the flumblng blocks of impossibilitie that may affright vs.

The Countrie it is called by the name of Cape Briton, now *New Galloway* : new, not in respect of the discoverie thereof, which to the judgment of men of knowledge and vnderstanding is not new, but old ; for the much hath been written thereof, yet new, not olde, because of our new vndertaking of that plantation. It is situated betwixt the degrees of 45. and 57. an Yland within the Sea, but vpon the maine, severed by the distance of foure leagues in some parts, of two or three at other parts : and at others, lesse.

The Yland is in length some 120. myles, and in breadth 80. myles or thereby: standing South-east, and North-west to *New Scotland*; vwhere the great river *Canada* ingoreth her selfe in the maine Ocean. Harbours there bee exceeding good on all fides, in most part vvhetherof are ancoreage for shippes of all burthen. Yles there be about over-grovn vwith good timber of diverse sorts of wood ; all as yet not discovered except the Yle *Sablon*, vvhich is full of vvoodes and vvilde beastes, but vvithout any people. The Land is vvatered by foure maine rivers, full of Salmon, and diverse other sortes of fishes. It hath plentie of springes of fveete vvaters. Tovvards the North-east, *Mountainous*: and tovvard the South-west *Caimpainge*: promising as rich entralles as anie other Kingdome to whom the Sunne is no nearer neighbour. The ground in it self so fertile and good as may equalize any of the Kingdomes that lyeth in the hight of 45. 46. 47. Onlie this advantage I find in nature, that they haue above this : they are bewtified by the long labour & diligence of industrious people & airt : & this is only as God made it, when he created the world, vncultured, planted & manured by men of industry, judgment & experience.

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The commodities which we shal reap from thence shall be great, for the Sea shall sweeten our labours with her benefites, as the Land, and the Land awell as the Sea. The Sea shall reach vs vp her Whale, her turbot, her sturgeon, cod, haddocke, small ling, makkerell, herring, mullet, pearch, Eele, crab, lobster, muskle, wilk, oyster, and infinite others. Fish is the maine Staple, from whence is to be extracted, a present commoditie to produce the rest: which howsoever it may feeme meane and base, yet it is the Myne, and the Sea is the source of these silvered streames of all these vertues, which hath made the *Hollanders*, the miracle of industrie, & patterne of perfection for these affaires: and the benefite of fishing, is that *Primum mobile* that turneth all their Spheare to this hight of plentie, strength, honour, and admiration.

The ground it will yeeld vs an admired varietie; some wee shall haue that are merchantable, which, by the serving for ordinarie necessars of the planters & inhabitantes, may yeeld a superplus sufficient, by way of traffick and exchange with other nations, to enriche our selves the provyders; such as flaxe, hempe, which the Soyle doth yeeld of it self not planted. For pitch, tare, rozen and turpentine, there bee these kind of trees there, which yeeld them abundantlie. Saffafras, called by the natives, winauk, a kind of wood of sweet smell, and of rare vertues in Physick. The Vine, it groweth there wild. Oyle there may be there of two sortes: one of walnuts; and another of berries, like the ackornes which the natives vse. Furres of manie and diverse kinds; such as the marterne, the otter, the black foxe, the luzernes, Deere skins, bevers, wildcat, and manie others. Sweet gummes of diverse kinds, and many other Apothecarie drugges. Dyes of diverse sortes: such as shoemake, for blacke: the seede of an hearbe called vasebur, and a litle small roote called chappacor, for red: & for blew, the herbe woad, a thing of great vent and vse at home for Dyers, and many other commodities merchantable, which by vnting may be raised.

Other

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Other commodities there are, which the ground doth yeeld vs for victuall and sustenance of mans life, and v-
suallie fedde vpon by the naturall inhabitants: for it is knowne to bee so fertile, as without question capable of producing of any graine, fruite, or roote, or feede you will sowe, or plant, growing in any other region of the same hight. The graines are maze, which we call Guinie wheat, according to the countrie from whence the like hath beene brought, and this graine is much about the bignesse of our ordinarie pease. There is also beanes, called of the natives Oknigier: and pease called by them, Wickonzour. They haue pomptions, millions, and gourds, and an herbe called melden, growing foure, or five foote high, of the feede they make a thicke broth, and potage of a good taste, and of the stalke, by burning it in ashes they make a kinde of salt earth, wherewith they season their brothes, other salt they know not. They haue the hearbe Tobacco, called by the natives Vppowoc, in great plentie. Fruites they haue of fundrie sorts: as chef-nuts, walnutes, grapes, medlars, mulberries, goofe-berries, replices, straw-berries, plummes, currans, or a fruite like currans. Rootes they haue of diverse kindes; Openauk, a kinde of roote, of a round forme and bignesse of walnuts, which beeing boyled or sodden, are verie goode meate: Okeepauke, another roote found in drye ground, which they eate with fishe or flesh: Tsinaw, a roote like the china-roote, growing together in clusters, of this roote they make bread. Of beasts; they haue Deere red, and fallow, conies, blacke foxes, and others, bevers, beares, wildecats, otters, marternes, luzernes, allanes, wolves, squirells, and a beast called Moos, bigger than a Stagge. For fowle they haue the turkie, the goose, the ducke, the feldrake, the cran, the teale, Eagles, Falcons, marlin-hawkes.

And finallie are those other commodities, as are behovefull for those, which shall plant and inhabite to know of:

fuch

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such as oakes, ashe, elme, firre, the pine, and ascopo: which is a kinde of tree like the Laurell, the barke whereof, is hotte in taste, and spycie: hazell, plume-tree, walnut-tree, chesnut-tree, and manie others, which I omitt to rehearse. For to make mention of the sev-all beastes, birdes, fishes, fruites, flowres, gummes, rootes, sweete woodes, trees, hearbs, and others commodities, wherewith the ground is so naturallie, and so plentifullie enriched, and stored withall; I should fill vp Decads: but referring these to the relations of such as hath fullie collected the varieties of them, I come to the temperature of the climat.

The nature of the Climate wee maye easilie conclude from the hight whereinto it is situated; beeing in the 45. 46. and 47. which is as temperate, and as fruitfull as anie other paralell in the World; and answerable to these fruitfull partes in *France*, which are accompted the garden of *Europe*; *Poitou*, and *Anjou*: and where is that famous river of *Loyre*, adorned with so manie faire, so ancient, and populous Cities: and manie other notable, and famous Kingdomes: as you maye looke in the vniuersall Mappe, because I meane not to bee tedious: and so having there such excellent temperature of the aire at all seasons, much warmer than heere, and never so vehementlie hotte as it is vnder, and betwixt the Tropicks, or neere them, wee neede not thinke of vnwholesome-neffe.

And now for the Passage: Is not the navigation knowne to bee short, as sufficientlie experimented to have beeene performed with an ordinarie winde in eighteene dayes, and in as much backe againe? how manie *Dutch*, *English* and *French* goe yeerelie there for fishing on the coaste, and backe againe to their great commodities and profite: and by the waye wee neither shall haue lee shoare, enemis, coast, rocke, nor sands, all which in other voyages

D and

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and in our coastings at home wee are subiect vnto.

And now last, it resteth I speake a worde of the nature of the People, in so farre as you maye knowe, how litle they are to bee feared, in respect of troubling our inhabiting and planting.

They are a people so fewe, so poore, so base, so incivile, and so savage, as wanting both multitude, power, or arte to harme vs. They are cloathed with loose mantles, made of Deere skinnes, casten rounde about their middles, the rest of their bodie all naked, of such stature onelie as wee are heere, having no edge tooles, nor weapons of yron, nor steele to offende vs, neither knowe they how to make anie, nor howe to vse them.

These weapones which they have, are onelie Bowes made of Hazell, and arrowes of reedes: flat edged truncheons also of wood, about a yarde long: neither haue they anie thing to deferre themselves, but targes made of barkes, and some armour made of stickes vickered together vwith thred. In number they are verie fewe, in twentie myles, scarce threescore people. Townes in the countrie are verie rare, and small: containing fewe inhabitants: and hee is a Viroan, or great Lord, that hath the government of one towne. There houses are little, made of small poles, and fast at the topes in round forme, in mooste parte covered with barkes. If there shoulde fall out anie Warres betwixt vs and them, what fight coulde there bee, wee having advantages against them, so manie manner of wayes: it maye bee easilie imagined, by our discipline, our strange weapons, especiallie, our Ordinance great, and finall. And by the experience that others hath had of them there, in places more populous than this of ours: where the taking of them-selves to their heeles, was their best defence against them.

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So seeing you maye perceive, what the Countrie is, and how situated: the aire how temperate, and wholesome? the Soyle how fertile, and what affluence it doeth yeelde of commoditie? the natives how both so fewe, and so harmelesse? and the passage, howe so easie, and so frequentlie experimented? I hope there remaineth no caufe whereby the action shoulde bee misliked.

Thus referring my relation to your favourable constructions: the succeſſe of the action to Him, who is to bee acknowledged the Author and Governour, not onlie of this, but of all thinges else: and these my ſubſequent

Offers, which I have frelie, and willinglie
granted, as helpeſ, and furtherances for
your encouragement to ſo good a
Worke; yee maye pervfe, and
onelie imbrace as you shall
thinke your felves
diſpoſed.

* * *







THE OFFERS

to bee granted to the
Adventurers in the new plantation of
CAPE BRITON, now called
by the name of *New Galloway*
in AMERICA.

BY

LOCHINVAR.

ARTICLE I.

For Ministers.

THAT the bleſſing of GOD may accom-
panie vs in our indevoures; without whose
gratiouſe, and mercifull affiſtance, wee can
not have happye, nor proſperous ſucceſſe
in our affaires. For the Minifters of the
Worde of God; ſuch as shall bee the fa-
ctors of *CHRIST* for the gaine of Soules: and to pro-
pagate his Trueth: and enlighten thoſe that are captiue
in Ethnicke darkneſſe: and for the vfe, and exercife of
true Religion amonſt our ſelues; I doe willinglie, and
freelie graunt and offer as followeth.

1. Their passage from *Scotland* vnto the said Land of *New Galloway* shall be free vnto them, without payment of any fraught, either for themselves,

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their wiues, and children, if they anie haue, and their necessarie houſhould ſtuffe: which all ſhall bee tranſported thither vnto them, into mine owne Shippes, and vpon mine owne charges.

2. They ſhall haue their entertainment of mee, their wiues, and children as faide is, in their whole paſſage on the waye thither.
3. For their maintenance, and their foſefails beeing there: I ſhall giue them entertainment for the ſpace of the firſt three yeeres, induring the in-ſancie of our Church there: and howe ſoone it ſhall pleafe GOD that our number bee increaſed, that our Companies maye bee diuided in Paroches, that then a competent meanes ſhall be allotted vnto each Minister in his feveller charge, as ſhall bee found expedient for their places.
4. For their affiſtance in fuch things as beſongeth vnto them in their callings: I ſhall haue a ſpeciall care to fee, that fuch reverence, and reſpect be had vnto them, as appertaineth vnto their place and calling: and ſhall fee fuch goode order, as by them ſhall bee fette downe for reformation of life, and manners, dueſlie obeyed and per- formed, by cauſing the tranigrefſours, and contem- ners of the fame bee feverelie puniſhed.

ARTICLE II.

THAT everie one of ſuch as ſhall be vnderta-
kers, ſhall giue his oath of alledgeance: and ſhall
all conforme themſelves in Religion, according to his Ma-
jeſties

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jefties Lawes, and manner profeffed within the Kingdome of *Scotland*.

ARTICLE III.

For Gentlemen, and others vndertakers: what I
shall bee obliged to performe vnto them.

ITEM, for the helpes, and furtherances of so generous, and well-disposed vndertakers as shall willinglie vnder-goe the hazard, and imbrace the enterpryse: I shall performe the particulars in everie point vnto them, as followeth,

1. For their paſſages: everie vnder-taker ſhall bee transported, himſelfe, his wife, children, & ſer-vants, his whole houſhold ſtuffe, and their pro-viſion of viçtualles for their intertainment, ſuch as meale, malt, beefe, &c. and ſuch as they ſhall pleafe to provide to ſuſtaine them for a whole yeere: Together with as much cornes, as they ſhall bee able to fowe vpon their Landes, the firſt yeere: and that all, and together paſſage free, into mine ſhippes, from *Scotland* vnto the ſaid countrie of *New Galloway*.
2. Beeing thither by GODS mercifull affiſtance, and proviſion transported, to bee eſtabliſhed and placed in the Land: each man according to his qualitie, as followeth: The landed Gentleman vndertaker, ſhall haue his Landes granted vnto him in fee, and heritage to himſelfe, and his ſucceſſours for ever, to bee holden of mee, my heires, and ſucceſſoures in *New Galloway*, in manner

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manner as they holde their Landes in *Scotland* of our Soveraigne Lord, the King his Majestie, either by feaw, wairde, or blansh, and shall grant the same vnto them in quantitie, according to everie one of their qualities and meanes. And for tennants, and farmorers, their landes shall bee granted vnto them in Lace, everie one of them to have three Life-rents, and a nyneeteene yeere Tacke thereafter, conforme to their power, and meanes, and performance of the conditions of the rent after mentioned.

3. And further more that their helpes, and furtherances maye haue a competent time to establishe them-selves in their estates, and that their meanes may the better increase: each vndertaker of the plantation of *New Galloway* shall bee free from the payment of any duetie for his Landes, for all and whole the space of the first three yeeres.
4. For their assurance of a securtie, and peaceable quietnesse in the poffession of their Landes in *New Galloway*, whereof they bee vndertakers: I shall finde sufficient caution, and suretie vnto each one of them within the Shyre where hee dwelleth in *Scotland*, that whatfoever his goods or geare thither transported, and placed vpon the ground of the saids Landes, shall bee taken from him by violence, of the natives, or foraine Nations, that the double thereof shall bee payed and refounded againe vnto him in *Scotland*, or to his heires, executors, or affignayes.

5. And

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5. And for artifanies and craftef-men, such as Tay-lors, Shoe-makers, Smyths, Wrights, Websters, Wakers, Millers, &c. their paſſages ſhall bee made free vnto them without the payment of a-nie fraught; and likewife the rents of their lands ſhall bee free vnto them, induring their owne lifetimes: and for their ſucceſſours, they ſhall bee kept in the cafe, and estate of tenants and farmo-fers, and ſhall haue their Laces of their Lands granted vnto them, as is fet downe in the Article for Tennants.

ARTICLE IIII.

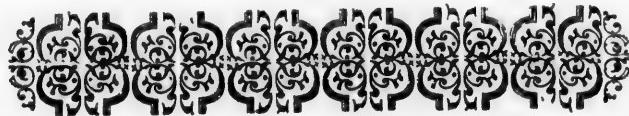
What the Vnder-takers ſhall performe vnto mee.

FOR the whole duetie of my Landes, charges, and expenſes to [be] beftowed by mee in my ſhipping and other provision: I ſhall bee contented to receive from everic one of the faid vndertakers, the thirteenth parte of that increase, and commoditie, which their Lands ſhall bee made worthie vnto them in the ſaid plantation: And that I ſhall not require to bee payed vnto mee in moneyes, but only in ſuch commodities, as the Soyle ſhall affoord: ſuch as cornes, fishes, furres, &c.

AND laſt, I deſire that all ſuch, as ſhall imbrace the forefaids offers, may come vnto mee before the firſt day of December next, and giue vp their names, and a note of ſuch things as they deſire to bee carried with them, whereby I may provide for them, conforme to my pre-ceeding offers, and they received everie one, and placed according to the order as they firſt come: ſo that all thinges may bee dueſlie provyded, and had in readineſſe againſt the due time and feaſon of ſetting out.

E

And



CONCLVSION.

AND thus (*Right Noble, and worthie Countrie-men*) have I vnfolded the reasons of my resolution to vndertake this enterpryse, which if I hadde not thought to be both Christian, honorable, honest, easie, and profitable; I shoulde never have attempted. And I have further for the encouragement of all such as are well-willers vnto the Worke, made offer of such helps, and furtherances as may testifie my willingnesse to prosecute the same. Desiring yet againe all noble and generoufie well-disposid Gentlemen, to consider with mee, onelie our estates in these dayes, and how wee stand in our families, from the greatest, to the smalleſt: and compare them with our Predeceſſours, who did keepe great honour, credite, and estimation; which in ſo great a meaſure is decayed, and diminished in vs. Now let vs compare our ſelves with Citizens noꝝ, whose credite wee ſee doeth ſurpaſſe ours, although wee bee above them, both in qualitie and richeſſe. Whence is this woorth of theirs, but from their induſtrie, and trueth; which beareth them out both to this credite, and reſpect, afwell at home, as abroad?

Were it not (then) better in theſe our dayes for vs to imitate the foot-steppes of vertue in the *Italians*, that thinketh it neither diſhonourable, nor diſparagement vnto their greatest Princes, their Dukes, Marqueſſes, and Countes, to make themſelves great, and get their patrimonies inlarged by their hazards at Sea? It is their glorie to bee vertuous; and may condemne our diſſolutions
and

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and idlenesse, that may as easilie bee great, by such honest and honourable endevoures.

But yet let vs come a litle nearer vnto our selves ; and see the distresses awell amongst the great, as the small, throughout the whole Kingdome : and what increase there is of debts amongst vs in these dayes, never heard of before amongst our Predeceſſoures, wee shall finde, that if wee followe not ſome other induſtrious manner of waye, to relieve them, then by menaging, in whatſomever, and beſt forme wee can, our revenues, that they ſhall never bee relieved.

There are three things that troubleth our estates that wee cannot live as our Predeceſſoures did before vs : First, the prodigalitie, both in our ſelves, our fervants, and our houſes. Secondlie, wee have not ſuch occasions, and vſes at home for the Brethren, and ſecond ſonneſ of our houſes to get them preferment as of old. Thirdlie, that vniuerſall plague of Cautionarie, throughout the whole Kingdome, whereby their is ſuch a generall intercourse of diſtreſſe, each one for another, as all are linked into it : which all in following out ſuch honorable, and honest indevoures abroad might bee remedied. I ſpeake not of the favoured Courteour, nor of the fortunate Stateſ-man, for they have their owne bleſſinges from GOD, and favour of their Maſter in their feveral places : but vnto ſuch, my noble friends, and Countrie-gentlemen, ſuch as my ſelfe is, and ſo diſtreſſed as I am ; and ſpeaking out of mine owne expeſience ; protesting that cautionarie hath beene vnto me ; vpon mine honour, and credite, the value of an Hundreth thouſand pounds ; which any imployment abroad, either in the ſervice of my King, or my Countrie, might haue ſpared vnto me, and bettered the eſtate of mine Houſe. Neither doe I ſpeake ſo farre of my ſelfe, for want of abilitie to doe mine owne buſineſſe, which I praife GOD is knowne

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to such, as knowe my selfe: but to giue everie man a
sense, and feeling out of mine owne experience, howe I
see the estate of the Kingdome.

Then (Worthie Countriemen) let vs lay these two things
in the ballance, and judge vpon them: whether it is bet-
ter for vs to goe there, where we may haue to live in
a fruitfull Soyle, and wholesome, in all commodities
abounding to our contentments, beeing onlie a litle in-
dustrious and painefull: than to live heere at home as
Runnagates, vnanswerable to G O D, the King, the
Lawes, to all reasoun, and conscience: to bee captivate
as slaves, and cast in loathsome Prifons, to satiflie with
our persons, when our goods hath failed vs: and especiallie,
when wee haue wronged our best and kindest friendes,
who out of their loves hath engag'd themselves, to be
distressed, and imprisoned for vs? which shoulde bee a
greater grieve vnto vs, than our owne imprisonments.

And then shall wee disdaine Plantation: which to en-
terprise is so honourable; to prosecute so possible: to
purchase so lawfull, and when attained, so profitable?
No, whosoever shall reason against the same, especially
such as are in distresse, may well bee reputed, either the
Baftard of generositie, or the nurfling of simplicitie, or
the abject of frugalitie: and shall either become for ever,
the prostitute of infamie, or consecrated to perpetuall
oblivion: and when hee is dead, his actions, his meanes,
his name and all, shall die with himselfe; and if hee shall
ever happen to bee remembred, that remembrance shall
onelie bee in ignominie, as the Wretch of his Countrie,
the Curse of his Kinred: and an vnthrift for himselfe.

But I speake not to such a crew, whose baseneffe I
knowe cannot climbe to furmount the meanest imagined
difficultie, that may arise. I speake to such noble Spi-
rites and generous mindes, in whom doeth shine the light
of knowledge to discerne the differences between a base
securitie

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securitie and honourable actions, vice and vertue, stupide, and true worth : and who in end shall not misse to rejoice in the enjoying the fruits of their labours in themselves, and their names to bee honoured with a perpetual remembrance.

And if wee would studie to bee remembred in our posterities, heere is offered the occasion to infert vs in the booke of memorie : for if wee would portion our seconde children in a plantation, and such as in nature wee are bound to helpe, and advance : both shall wee bee remembred in their ever-living succeſſions, throughout all ensueing ages : and they provyded in a competent beeing and meanes for themſelves, and theirs, and to bee thereafter proffitable for their King and Countrie : which is better, than either to be kept at home baselie, & fhort of that which is beſeeming their birth, and qualitie : or to bee ſent to the ſervice of the Warres of forraine Princes, and to be cutted away by the ſword, and then never more againe remembred : and for ſo ſmall meanes, as thereby yee can furnish themſelves both in rayment, and foode.

Imbrace then the honours of Plantation. Doe wee dreame of difficulties ? then knowe ; that it is out of the greateſt difficulties, that ſpring the greateſt honours : & it is that Knight-hood, which is gotten vnder the banner of a King, and in the Fieldes which is moft honourable ; and not that, which wee acquire by our moneyes ; as the moft part is now a-dayes. And that our actions may both renowne vs, and beget vs moneyes, wee may fee in the examples that I haue fette before your eyes, both of forraine nations, and of our own Countriemen, in their late plantations of *Ireland*, their estates now, their dignities, their honours, their credite, and their riches : and what they were knowne to haue beene before.

But theſe I leave to your judgments : onelie now, to
make

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make an end, I must entreat thee (*Noble and courteous Read r*) to excuse my freeneffe in this my homelie discourse, which I perfwade my felfe the generous minde will allowe of: and for the base, the simple and the vitiouſ; I doe not care for their censure, onelie I wifhe it were a ſpurre to drawe them to more vertue. As for the rudeneffe of my ſpeach, I hope none will except, wherein I profeffe no airt, if ſimplie I publith my good meaning and carneſt affection to ſo goode a Worke. And wherein their is defect in mee, I hope the purpoſe ſhall bee better inlarged by him, whose Pen is more than knowne to bee famous, the principall Actor in the buſineffe, and to whom I principallie dedicate this my treaſtife: and to bee ſeonded by the vertues of theſe the Noblemen, and theſe worthilie honoured Gentle-men, the Knights Baronets, Vnder-takers of ſo faire deſignes: ſo that nowe I ceafe with my penne, but never with my Sword to doe them ſervice for the advancement of ſo good a Worke.

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FINIS.



